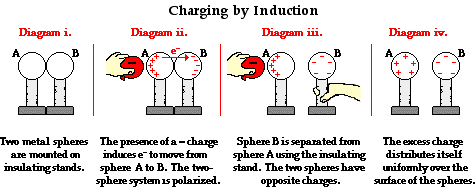
**Induction**

* An object is charged without touching the charged object directly.
* A conductor becomes polarized as the electrons move through it obeying the “Law of Electric Charges”   
  

**Grounding**

* A ground is a large object that serves as a sink for electrons.
* A ground contains such vast space that it is the ideal object to either receive electrons or supply electrons to whatever object needs to get rid of them or receive them.
* Grounds are very important for electrical wiring. Exposed metal parts are connected to ground to prevent contact with a dangerous voltage if [electrical insulation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_insulation) fails. Connections to ground limit the build-up of [static electricity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static_electricity)

